(XXXVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1965.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1783.

LONDON, *March* 27.

ON Friday laſt a ſailor, who was paſſing along Holborn, meeting another ſeaman with the loſs of a leg, begging alms, who telling the former "he had loſt his leg," &c. "Well, d--n your e- s," replied Jack, "I ſee you have loſt it;" and at the ſame time throwing a guinea into his hat, ſaid, "there is ſomething to buy you another." A girl, who was with him, reprimanded him for his benevolence, he ſtopped ſuddenly ſhort, and demanding the reſtitution of a cloak and bonnet he had juſt purchaſed for her, d--n'd her for an unnatural w--e, and diſmiſſed her. He afterwards gave the cloak and bonnet to a poor aged woman.

March 31. On Saturday laſt one J. Wilſon, a ſeaman, lately belonging to the Ville de Paris, was examined at Sir Thomas Pye's office at Portſmouth. He declared he was on board her at the time ſhe foundered. His relation is, that he clung to a piece of the wreck, when the ſhip was going to pieces; and after being ſeveral hours upon it, during the greateſt part of which time he was inſenſible, he was taken up by a Daniſh merchant ſhip bound from St. Thomas's to Oſtend, the maſter of which told him he ſaw the Ville de Paris go down, he himſelf being ſo much overcome by terror, as not to recollect the circumſtance; but is certain he ſaw the Glorieux founder the day preceding the fate of the Ville de Pars. He reports he was ſo infirm, after he was taken up, as to be incapable of moving; and that on the Dane putting into Havre de Grace, he was ſent on ſhore to the hoſpital, where he was very humanely treated, and examined by the commandant and major of police, who ſent his relation to the French King. After his recovery he had a paſſage provided for him to England in a Ruſſian ſhip, which is now at Spithead, the maſter of which confirms ſuch part of his account as he could have been a witneſs to.

April 2. Mr. Hughes, of the Royal Circus, having received a draught drawn on Meſſrs. Drummond and Co, for payment of a certain ſum, Mr. Larchin, one of his performers, was ordered to ride to the banking houſe at Charing-Croſs to get the caſh. The draught was accordingly preſented; but as it ſometimes happens, the bearer was queſtioned as to the means by which he came by it, &c. He replied that he had it of Mr. Hughes, who had ſent him to receive the amount; but if they doubted his word, begged any gentleman in the office to take the money and throw it on the pavement before his horſe, and they ſhould be convinced that what he had told them was true. As the requeſt was rather ſingular, it was complied with; the animal obeyed his inſtructions, took up the bag and delivered it to his maſter; who rode off in triumph, leaving the clerks and ſpectators in aſtoniſhment, declaring it was the firſt time they had ever ſeen money paid to, or received by a horſe.

April 20. An evening paper ſays, a ſtop is put to paying off any more of the king's ſhips; an order has alſo been iſſued from government that no more of the troops ſhall be diſcharged till further orders; ſubſiſtence money is to be allowed to every ſhip, that the ſailors may not be deſtitute of neceſſaries, and the ſoldiers are to have every proper allowance on the ſame occaſion.

April 30. The American rattle ſnake ceaſes to hiſs, and exults baſking in the ſunſhine of ſucceſs—the Gallic cock ſtruts and crows aloud—what a pity that the Britiſh lion alone ſhould ſit ſullenly devouring his own ſorrows!

May 5. No leſs than two thouſand petitions from American ſufferers have been preſented to Meſſrs. Cook and Wilmot, ſince the concluſion of the peace; among whom are ſome of the firſt characters.

The clergy and gentlemen who held offices under the Britiſh government in America, are entirely deſtitute of ſupport, the above commiſſioners having thought proper to ſtrike them off the liſt, without recommending any compenſation for the loſs of their employments.

The moſt recent advices from the continent ſeem to confirm the rumour of another war between Ruſſia and the Porte. The conqueſt of the Turks has been long the favourite project of the court of Peterſburgh.

They write from Dublin, that it was reſolved to agitate in parliament meaſures for preventing the emigrations ſo frequent from Ireland to North America and other countries.

The Dutch now flatter themſelves with the hopes that the next news from the Eaſt-Indies will bring accounts of the almoſt total extinction of the prevalence of Britiſh power in that quarter of the globe.

A plauſible pretext is all the juſtification princes require for commencing a war. The court of Peterſburgh, however, has more ſolid grounds to juſtify a Turkiſh war. The extirpation of infidels and the reeſtabliſhment of the Greek church at Conſtantinople, the ancient ſeat, are at leaſt motives which carry the appearance of religion, however they may veil the luſt of empire and the pride of dominion.

Yeſterday evening about ſix o'clock, a female adventurer in man's apparel, appeared at Bagnigge Wells, in the courſe of her route, ſhe joined company with a lady of eaſy virtue, from whom the female gallant received no great reſiſtance to ſome freedoms which anſwered her purpoſe: however, in a little time the undiſguiſed fair one charged her gallant with picking her pockets, which cauſed ſome alarm, and an aſſembling of the company, when the gallant's ſex was announced, in hopes of obtaining liberty: however, it was determined by the company to duck the culprit, and they accordingly repaired to the wooden bridge adjoining the gardens, for the purpoſe, where a laughable circumſtance concluded the affair, by the bridge giving way, when the lady had the honour to be dipt in common with the whole company, conſiſting of near one hundred people, aſſembled on the occaſion; however no other accident happened than an alteration in the ladies and gentlemen's dreſſes, the mud, &c. &c.

Saturday a lady in a fit of inſanity, ſhot herſelf through the head, at her houſe in Upper Brook-ſtreet, and expired immediately.

According to a liſt laid before the houſe of commons laſt week from the admiralty board by one of the lords commiſſioners, it appears, there have been built in the king's or merchant yards ſince the peace of Paris in 1763, no leſs than two hundred and ſix new ſhips of war of different rates, &c. of which there are one of 100 guns, ſeven of 90, thirty-ſeven of 74, thirty-two of 64, fourteen of 50, fourteen of 44, ſeven large frigates of 38, twenty-one of 32, ſixteen of 28, thirteen ſloops, eleven cutters, ſeven fire ſhips, and four bombs, now in the ſervice.

May 6. By letters from Paris, it appears, that the complaint made by admiral Hughes concerning the Severe, has occaſioned a very ſtrict enquiry into the merits of the caſe, which M. Suffrein explains thus: the ſecond captain of the Severe being terribly wounded, and obliged to quit his poſt, M. de Villeneuve Cillar ordered the colours to be ſtruck. The fire from the batteries continued, notwithſtanding the orders given to the contrary. The ſieur de Tien, an auxiliary officer, who directed part of the fire, could not, without indignation, ſee the veſſel ſtrike to one more damaged than herſelf, and perceiving that the command had devolved upon M. de Cillar, he ſaid to him "Monſieur, you are certainly wounded, and more dangerous than you think; you had better retire to be taken care of." M. Cillar followed this advice, and quitted his poſt; upon which M. de Tien, now become commander, harrangues the crew, who, as well as himſelf, had obſerved the conduct of M. Cillar with pain. The colours were hoiſted, and the ſhip defended herſelf in ſuch a manner as to embarraſs the enemy, and be enabled to join the fleet, with which ſhe entered Trincomale.

The Americans cannot ſupply the French with furs at ſo cheap a rate as our merchants procure them from Quebec, on account of the expence of land-carriage from the lakes to the ſea ſhore.

The ſlaves which were carried from Charles-town to Jamaica, were ſold at an extraordinary rate, on account of the ſcarcity which the planters have experienced during the war.

The American commiſſioners have made ſome particular agreement with the French court for furniſhing naval ſtores from the northern colonies, and to take clarets in return.

Extract of a letter from Minden, April 14.

"The king, according to recent letters from Berlin, ſhakes his head at the menaces of Auſtria and Ruſſia to diſmember the Turkiſh empire: that monarch has declared to his miniſters, religion being totally out of the queſtion, and mankind now-a-days only united by commerce and its reciprocal advantages, he can ſee no ground why the Turks ſhould be driven out of Europe, who are as honeſt and fair dealing a people as any upon earth. It is thought his majeſty, in conjunction with the courts of France and Stockholm, is going to take ſome immediate ſteps to counteract the ambitious views of Auſtria and Ruſſia, and that Great-Britain will be invited to join the oppoſition."

May 9. A letter from Peterſburgh ſays, that the empreſs has ſent to her agent in London to purchaſe any of the old Eaſt-Indiamen, or any ſhips that can carry 30 guns, which are to be ſold, that they be converted into armed ſhips, to be employed againſt the Turks; and ſhe has declared that ſhe will give great encouragement to Engliſh officers that will enter into her ſervice either by ſea or land.

May 12. The loſs of the Caton, now unexceptionably deſpaired of, is ſuppoſed to thin the human ſpecies of near 1500 individuals; the crew would amount to 600 men—the military, and other perſons on their paſſage home, would make up the remaining part of the number before regretted.

The operation of peace begins already to be felt very beneficially—of each foreign commodity the price is already fallen very conſiderably—port wine, for inſtance, is become ſix pounds per pipe cheaper than it was, and before the end of the year, the price will be as low as forty pounds!

It is ſurpriſing that the iſland of Sicily ſhould be ſo populous as it was before the late earthquake, as on an average they experience the ſame cataſtrophe, though in a much leſs degree than the laſt, twice in every century. The fertility of the ſoil is the temptation, very little agriculture yielding their prodigious crops, and the climate being ſuppoſed the fineſt in the world.

DUBLIN, *March* 28.

Extract of a letter from Clooaane, near Caſtlebar, dated March 21.

"As I always wiſhed to inform you of what paſſes in this part of the country, I now ſend you an account of a riot which happened in Caſtlebar on Monday laſt, occaſioned by a number of the dragoons quartered here, who dreſſed two of their companions in a ridiculous manner, in ridicule of St. Patrick, and his wife Sheila, as they called her, with caddows and potatoes, in imitation of beads, about their necks, &c. between whom the moſt indecent actions were performed oppoſite the doors of the Roman catholic inhabitants. The mayor requeſted they would diſperſe or go home, but they ſpurned at his advice, and ſet him and the volunteers of the kingdom at defiance, for they not only paraded in the ſame licentious manner, but cut and abuſed every perſon they met with: the mayor at laſt, irritated by their wantonneſs and cruelty, ſent for a party of volunteers, who drove them to their barracks, where they broke open a military cheſt, provided themſelves with 60 rounds of ball cartridge, and ſallied out declaring they would annihilate all the volunteers they could find; the latter, however, under the command of captain M'Donnel, attacked this furious banditti, killed four of them on the ſpot, wounded ſeven, took fourteen priſoners, and purſued the reſt to their quarters, where they remained when this letter was ſent off."

SPRINGFIELD, *June* 24.

A gentleman, who came through the town of Adams on the laſt week, informs us, that the inhabitants of that, and the neighbouring towns, have been for ſome time in the greateſt conſternation on account of mad dogs; ſeveral perſons have been bitten by them within theſe few weeks, and a great number of cattle, ſwine, dogs, &c. Mr. Maſon, ſon of deac. Nathaniel Maſon, of that town, died laſt week of a bite which he received about ſix weeks ſince, after a violent madneſs which laſted a number of days; a daughter of deac. Maſon, who was bitten by the ſame dog, and nearly at the ſame time, (our informant ſays) is in a moſt ſtrange and diſtreſſing ſituation, and that her life is deſpaired of. We hope in our next to be able to give a more particular account of this melancholy affair.

In the ſevere thunder ſtorm on Friday laſt, Mr. Ithamur Williſton, ſon of captain John Williſton, of Weſt-Springfield, (aged 15) as he was looking out at the window, was ſtruck dead with lightening. The houſe was much ſhattered by the ſhock, but no other perſon in it hurt.

NEW-YORK, *July* 2.

The ſhip Stat Kortryck, Peter Harmoz, from Dominico for Oſtend, with 550 hogſheads of rum and ſugar, and a quantity of coffee, cocoa, and cotton, was caſt away on the iſland of Bermuda on the 28th of May: ſhe ſprung a leak ſome time before and could not be kept free with both pumps. The veſſel and cargo were loſt; and three of the crew drowned.

Friday the Ketch Geneva, captain Day, arrived here from Dublin, after a tedious paſſage of near three months. Fourteen days ago he ſpoke captain Bell, in a brig from Newry, bound for Philadelphia.

Sunday morning the brig Diana, captain Graham, came up from London, but laſt from Plymouth, in ſix weeks. As they came out, three ſhips of sir Samuel Hood's ſquadron from the Weſt-Indies, were going into port; and twenty days ago, they fell in with 24 ſail of Jamaica men, bound for England.

By letters from ſeveral military agents we learn that the reduction of the army is to reach to the 50th regiment of infantry, which is to be the youngeſt ſtanding corps; and that there are to be only eight companies to a battalion. This large reform of the land forces is to be made up by continuing in the ſervice a much larger naval eſtabliſhment than ever was hitherto known, as the Britiſh and French courts, equally jealous of each other, do not expect the peace between the two countries will be of long duration; the great number of French engineers, of late ſecretly ſent to the Eaſt-Indies, with ſome other enterpriſes, not of a pacific tendency, amply juſtify the ſuſpicions of the Britiſh miniſtry.

CHATHAM, *July* 2.

Monday morning three men were found dead in the ſtreets of New-York. Scarce a night elapſes without the morning exhibiting ſcenes of this nature.

We hear from New-York that the firſt diviſion of the Britiſh army, conſiſting moſtly of the German troops, is expected to ſail this week.

The legiſlature of this ſtate, at their laſt ſitting, made a donation to congreſs of £. 30,000 and twenty ſquare miles of land in any part of the ſtate they may chooſe.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 3.

It is very extraordinary, ſays an old correſpondent, that ſo much pains have been taken to form and organiſe the conſtitutions of the ſeveral individual governments, and ſo little has been taken, in that which reſpects the whole nation of America, and which is ſo ſuperiorly important, that all our greateſt, and our greateſt concerns reſt upon it.

Some bond of confederation was abſolutely neceſſary at the time the preſent one was formed, and in the then ſituation of affairs it was a well judged undertaking, becauſe it went no farther than into the firſt ſteps of the buſineſs. But if the confederation is equal to all the purpoſes of America, which have ariſen ſince, as well as before that period, why is it that our national honour, character, and abilities, have declined and are declining under it. Either the defect lies in the confederation itſelf, or it lies in the ſeveral legiſlatures, or it lies in the bulk of the people.

It is in vain to ſay that the defect lies in congreſs, perſonnally; for the difficulties took place, while thoſe who formed the confederation ſat as members, and

though they have been changed over and over again, and those who found fault, have succeeded to those they found fault with; still those difficulties remain, and the honour of America is daily suffering under them. Bring all the men in congress now, who were concerned in forming the confederation, and they will not be able to support the character and dignity of the country under it, nor stem the difficulties which it throws in their way.

Without ever enquiring into the personal character and abilities of the members who, at any time, may compose the congress of the United States, it must ever shock a sensible mind to hear the sovereign authority of all the citizens of America, which is there represented, irreverently spoken of. The individual members may have their various degrees of abilities and accomplishments; but the power and authority which they represent is a sacred thing, and in supporting or debasing that, we support or debase ourselves.

If the defect lies with the several legislatures, that from a desire to aggrandise their personal power, they are undermining the great cause and national dignity of America, let it be known; or if it arises from want of information in the bulk of the people, let it be removed by proper explanations; or if it springs from defect in the confederation let it be revised, not by congress, but by a continental convention, elected and authorised for the purpose. One fact however is certain, which is, that there is a defect somewhere and that it is our duty, interest, and happiness to remove it.

I carry my eye totally away from the persons who now, or at any future time, may, as I before said, compose congress. It is the powers necessary to be lodged and concentrated there, for the purpose of combining the strength and dignity of the empire, and enabling it to support itself, with honour and safety, in the elevated rank it has arisen to, that those remarks apply.

And instead of shewing our ignorance, or our illiberality, by reflections we know not why, we shall much better shew our wisdom by learning the true cause of our difficulties, and our patriotism by removing them.

July 8. At a meeting of the committee for the city and liberties of Philadelphia, at the state house, June 30th, 1783. The following motion was agreed to, and ordered to the press.

The committee for the city and liberties of Philadelphia, desirous that the resolutions of the town meeting held at the state house, the 14th instant, should be carried into full effect, do hereby give notice to all persons falling within the description of the 1st and 2d resolves of said town meeting, that unless they depart this state, within ten days hereof, such as may be found within this district after that time, will be dealt with in a proper manner.

The several printers are desired to give the foregoing a place in their papers, and to republish the 1st and 2d resolves of the town meeting above mentioned, that no one may plead ignorance.

1st. That we consider it as inconsistent with the interest and dignity of the good people of this state, that any person who hath voluntarily withdrawn himself from this, or any of the United States of America, since the 19th day of April, 1775, and hath joined the armies, or aided and abetted the measures employed by the king of Great-Britain against this country; or who hath been legally attainted, or expelled by this, or any of the United States, should be suffered to return to, or reside within the state of Pennsylvania

2d. That we consider it our duty as citizens and individuals, to prevent any such persons returning into this state; and we do solemnly determine and mutually pledge ourselves to each other, to use all the means in our power, to expel with infamy, such persons who now have or shall hereafter presume to come among us, and the names of such persons be published in the news papers of this city, by the committee appointed to carry these resolves into execution.

Extract of a letter from New York, dated June 25.

"No more attention will be paid to the late orders than to the former—I am pretty confident the British will not leave this city till late in the fall, for it is certain no orders have as yet been received for that purpose. It has been said that all the foreign troops were to embark—but it now proves to be only three or four particular regiments."

It is reported that the islands of Cuba, Porto Rico, Louisiana, and East and West-Florida will be formed into a viceroyship, and that his excellency general Galves will be appointed viceroy of the same. The regard this gallant and able commander has shewn for America, and the many services he has rendered to individuals of the United States, give us reason to hope for a confirmation of the appointment.

Among the many honours conferred on general Galves for his well-digested plans and enterprises during the late war, he is dignified by his prince with an addition to his coat of arms, a brig painted—motto YO SOLO (I alone)—in grateful memento of his having forced the port of Pensacola in a small brig of his own, after his admiral had refused the arduous and glorious undertaking.

Friday last about 1500 continental troops with a detachment of artillery, under the command of general Robert Howe, arrived at Frankfort, on their way to this city. They are chiefly three years men, from Massachusetts, whose terms of enlistment have not yet expired.

The ship Canada, Orrock, and brig Industry, Chadwick, arrived at Boston from London.

During the heavy gust of rain, which fell on Tuesday afternoon, a man was killed by lightning at a house about eight miles from this city, on the Frankfort road. He was ascending the stairs, and had got near half way up, when the fatal flash reached him, and he fell instantly. It is supposed he received some hurt in his fall, as he bled much from a wound in his side, and died immediately after.

About a week before a negro boy was killed by lightning near the place where the above happened.

TO THE EXAMINER.

WHATEVER encomiums the Examiner may pass on his own performances, or however he may flatter himself with the approbation of an impartial public, until he brings other proofs than those of his own words, to support his charges against the Intendant, of his dispensing with the most positive laws, of assuming a controul of the executive, and disposing in an arbitrary manner of the public treasure, or, indeed, until he proves that the Intendant has paid public monies to persons not entitled to receive them, then, and not till then, he presumes will his conduct be censured.

The Intendant would not have mentioned the account, which he still presumes laid the foundation of the Examiner's rancour, had he not charged him with having unanswered some parts of the Examiner's first address; this part seemed to him the most weighty, and therefore he mentioned it in his second reply, and expected the Examiner would have stated the transaction as it happened. The Intendant cannot conceive that any words dropt from him before the governor and council, could bear the construction, "that he would abide by the determination;" but admitting he had, surely, upon examining the law, if he found that he could not be justified in passing this account, he was obliged to reject it. The words of the law allowing of depreciation are, "that all debts due from this state since the first day of December 1777, and which *remain unsettled or unpaid*, shall be liquidated and adjusted agreeable to the table of depreciation established by congress." Was the Examiner's account either unsettled or unpaid? On the contrary, had he not settled it, passed it with the auditor, and given a receipt in full for his salary to the first of November 1780 or 1781? How then could he have expected that the Intendant could have possibly passed it, without introducing re-settlements upon every account that had been paid off preceding the date aforesaid? The Intendant was impeached with having insulted the governor and council, by rejecting an account which they thought ought to have passed. The Intendant mentioned (or boasted, if the Examiner likes the term better) that if this account had been re-settled, it would have occasioned probably a loss of 100, 150, or £.200,000, to the state, and he believes that he was within bounds in his calculation. Notwithstanding the Examiner's assertion, that "few claims of the same nature could have been produced," the Intendant, with all due deference to the exalted abilities of the Examiner, begs leave to differ with him in opinion; for if A, call him Judge, Justice, *Examiner*, or by what other appellation you please, be allowed for depreciation on an account settled, signed, and passed the several offices, entered on the treasurer's and auditor's books, balanced by the money received, and a receipt in full given (which was the case in the present instance) would not B, a merchant, who sold goods to the state, or C, a mechanic, who laboured for it, with equal justice be entitled to a revision and settlement of their accounts? Common sense would point out, that they would be equally entitled. Has the Examiner proved, that the Intendant "has dispoled in an arbitrary manner of the public treasure, exercised the power of dispensing with the most positive laws, *prevented the collection of the tax*, &c. &c in any other manner than by his own assertion? The Intendant conceives, that he has already fully refuted these charges, and that it is not necessary to travel that ground over again; but will only remark, that the business of the five shilling tax originated with a committee of ways and means for raising an immediate supply of money for the benefit of the Maryland line, then hourly expected at Annapolis. Whether the assembly did right or not in adopting the plan of the committee in this respect, the public will determine; I am sure it was done from the purest principles of humanity and gratitude; it was done to alleviate, in some measure, the seven years sufferings of a brave soldiery, to whose valour the United States of America are indebted for their liberty.

It was to falsify your assertions, and not the governor and council's, that I stated the sums of money paid into the treasury; you, Sir, had wilfully suppressed a part of the governor and council's address to the general assembly, by which you made it much broader than the address will bear, or that they intended it should, as will appear by the following extract from it relating to this business: "By a resolution passed at the close of the last session, specifics were ordered to be sold to pay off the arrearages of the barge equipment, amounting nearly to £.1200, and by an act of the same session, the civil list was directed to be paid off in quarterly payments. Great and pressing as *these demands are*, the whole amount of monies lodged in the treasury for upwards of six months past (that is from the 6th of November to the 6th of May, the date of the address) *to be applied in discharging them*, do not exceed £.500. And we humbly submit to the consideration of the general assembly, whether it would not more become the justice, honour, and dignity of goverment, to direct an immediate sale of specifics on hand, and with the money pay the public demands, than to retain, merely in hopes of a rising market, a large quantity of wheat, and upwards of one thousand hogsheads of tobacco." By the above extract it appears, that the governor and council confined the £.500, as lodged in the treasury for the purpose of paying the arrears on the barge equipment and civil list only. How different is the sense of the address in their language from what you have asserted! and yet you have the *modesty to disavow every principle of deception, and on no occasion conveyed a falsehood in the words of truth, or suppressed in his relation any material circumstance with which he is acquainted.* I must beg leave to remark, that it was not at that time in the Intendant's power to lodge a shilling of money in the treasury, for the payment of the civil list; the only funds then appropriated for this purpose, were the present year's taxes. It was not my meaning, that the sum of £.4984 2 7, put into the treasury, was subject to the orders of the governor and council; great part was otherwise appropriated by law, and therefore could not; but my meaning was to convict you of misrepresentation, which I have, I trust, now satisfactorily done. Had you given yourself one moment's time for reflection, you might have conceived, there were other modes of paying creditors in virtue of the governor and council's orders, than that of receiving money and paying it; or had you adverted to the circumstance, that the powers of the Intendant under the first law existed till the first of February, you would not, I presume, have taken up the room of near a column of the gazette, in pouring forth the illiberal abuse you have done in your last Examiner against him, on this subject. The truth is that very little money, comparatively speaking, has passed through his hands; nor is it his wish to have a copper in his possession for the payment of state creditors. I cannot pass by unnoticed the following extract from your 3d Examiner, to wit: "When you speak of money paid away by virtue of the governor and council's orders, you have for once, I presume, been guilty of an unwary confession. What right had you to take up the orders drawn upon the treasury by the governor and council?" The expression was not unwary, but your inference has not been properly drawn; however, to satisfy you and the public I had a right, and that I was obliged to make use of it, I must remind you, that during the war, and even since, so great were and are the demands of government, and the funds so inadequate to its exigencies, that it was next to an impossibility to wait till money could be received and brought into the treasury. For instance, the governor and council order or request (which is the same thing) that the Intendant advance to Mr. Steward, for the purpose of carrying on the galley, say the sum of £.2000; they further order him to buy cloathing for soldiers, &c. they request him to pay such and such necessitous creditors, or to pay persons who lent money in the year 1780, and were to have been repaid in three weeks, &c. &c. &c. The Intendant, to comply with these and other requisitions, sells specifics on credit (ready money not being to be had but on the most disadvantageous terms) and draws upon these debtors; when these orders are taken up, they are carried to the treasures, and entered as if payments had been made immediately from the treasury. But more fully to satisfy you as to the two thousand pounds and upwards (I might I believe have said ten instead of two) be it known unto you, and to all the other worthy Examiners in the state, that in consequence of the orders above referred to, the Intendant paid to Mr. Stephen Steward (within the times mentioned in the governor and council's letter) his order on Blair M'Lenichan, Esq; £.350; on William M'Laughlin, £.75; on Mr. Brookes, for iron, to the amount of £.174 3 3; cash £.484 8; besides specifics, amounting to a much larger sum than all these put together. Orders on Samuel Smith, to persons who lent money to the state, £.560 15 4, and paid him part of two orders drawn by the governor and council in his favour, £.723 6 8; paid for cloathing, furnished in consequence of the governor and council's advice, and by direction of the general assembly, £.2058 6 3; besides large sums paid to other creditors, and to members of congress, as well as other sums for the support of government; and all of them between the 6th of November and 6th of May above referred to, indeed between the 6th of November and 1st of February, when, by the Examiner's own acknowledgment, the Intendant had most competent powers. These and other advances not enumerated, will amount to more than ten thousand pounds, and will justify the Intendant's assertion, that he had paid away, in consequence of the governor and council's orders, upwards of £.2000, not included in the £.4984 2 7, paid into the treasury. However *unwary the confession* of the Intendant may have been in the eyes of the Examiner, it was nevertheless founded in truth, and the Intendant acted within the strict lines of his duty, in paying these monies in the manner he did. As to monies in general paid away by him in consequence of the governor and council's orders, and not carried to the treasury, since the first of February, they have been trifling, and such as from the nature of the transactions could not be brought in to it; for instance, monies advanced to the delegates of congress, and many other incidental charges. But, Sir, supposing the Intendant's powers less competent than they were, and supposing he had deposited all monies in the treasury as he received them, without directing the appropriations, could the war have been carried on, or could the immediate demands of the state have been supplied? They could not. Why? Because by an incautious mode of business adopted by the late governor and council, of giving orders on the treasury, when there was not any money in it, and these having soon swelled to a considerable sum, and many of such orders having been left near at hand to be gratified, as monies came in to the treasury, they would have swallowed it up as fast as it was deposited, and left nothing for contingent expences. After the first of February, if the Examiner will be pleased to consult the laws, he will find that, comparatively speaking, very little has or can come in soon to the treasury, but what the Intendant has the absolute disposition of. When the present taxes are gathered, and some tobacco paid for that is sold, then indeed the civil list will be paid. But I believe there is scarce a man on it (even the Examiner himself) but what will say, that the Maryland line ought to be paid five months pay, out of what is due them for a seven years painful service, before the six months salary due to the gentlemen on the civil is paid.

You say, "You cannot submit to be precluded from offering my opinion by the decision of the assembly, when I am fully persuaded the substance of the preamble you have quoted," by way of stopping the Examiner's mouth, "was suggested by yourself, and they did not make a full enquiry into the business. If they will in any case justify a ministerial officer, for usurping a power withheld by the constitution from the supreme executive power, I cannot perceive the least security for the execution of the laws, or the least reliance on public engagements." I aver, that you have not the least foundation to support the above opinion; the information the assembly received was given by the commissioners, and not by the Intendant; but, Sir, you form in your mind suppositions, and then draw from them the most unwarrantable conclusions. You charge the Intendant with often misquoting your words, and perverting the sense of them. I have reviewed the Examiners and the replies to them, and I must confess myself to be so stupidly ignorant, as not to perceive any material misquotation, or perversion of his words. You are pleased to say, "I did not say you were *absolutely* prevented from selling tobacco by the governor and council; but that they did not approve a sale upon long credit, at a time when there was a prospect of a rising market. They prevented you from making an improper sale, but afterwards urged you to sell." That is to say, they prevented a sale, and urged the selling. But, Sir, if the Intendant consulted them upon a sale he was about to make, and you were so well acquainted with the circumstances attending it, how came you to assert in the most positive terms, "that the Intendant is enjoined to consult with the governor and council, but he never asked their opinion?". Now, Sir, either your first or last assertion is false; if he consulted them on the case

where the sale was prevented, then your first assertion is false; and if he did not consult them, how could they prevent the sale, if he inclined to make it? But to whom was this sale that was about to be made, and when was it prevented? Before the preliminary articles were signed, or since we had notice of the signing? Now, Sir, as I do not intend to appear in print again as a public officer (although I may, in my private capacity, say a word or two in answer to some of your insinuations in your last Examiner, as to my private character, which I shall leave unnoticed in my present reply) and as I wish to clear up and explain what I presume you allude to, by the prevention of the sale, which was, I suppose, the offer made the 14th of November by Messieurs M'Lenichan and Crocket; upon which the Intendant wrote a letter to the governor and council in the words following:

SIR, November 14, 1782.

THE Intendant has been offered fifteen shillings specie for all the state's crop tobacco now on hand, and seven shillings and six-pence for casks, by Messieurs M'Lenichan and Crocket; one third of the money to be paid within a month, one third in two months, and the other third within four months; he thinks the last payment may be shortened a month; all tobaccoes inspected before 1781 to be re weighed and re-inspected. The Intendant has also had an offer since the above, from Messieurs Forrest and Key, for 100 hogsheads of tobacco on Patuxent, if the state has that quantity on that river; should there not be as much, the deficiency to be made up on Patowmack. They have offered to take the tobacco on the same terms proposed by Messieurs M'Lenichan and Crocket, except as to the payments, which are proposed to be one third in a month, and two thirds the 10th of January. The Intendant will be obliged to the governor and council for their advice and opinion, whether the offer or offers are such as *ought to be accepted*.

Now, Sir, does it appear from this letter, that the Intendant had made up his mind as to the sale above mentioned? The council were of opinion, that neither of them ought to be accepted, on account of the length of payment and prospects of peace. And I wish with all my heart that their wants of money had been less than they were, which obliged them to press a sale in January, and consent to one made to colonel Forrest, at 1878, at as distant days of payment as those mentioned by Messieurs M'Lenichan and Crocket, for a very considerable quantity of the state's tobacco, by which (as peace has been concluded) the state has lost a considerable sum of money.

I sold the state's tobacco inspected in 1782 and 1783, at 35 shillings, and 4 per cent. for the cask, which well warranted me in quoting that price; and the old tobacco at prices superior, considering the state it must be in. The prices have never been kept a secret, and the merchants, to whom the sale has been communicated, are of opinion, that the old tobacco was better sold than the new; but to gratify you, I will now mention the prices that the old sold for, to wit: 1778 20*s*, 1779 25*s*, 1780 26*s*, 1781 30*s*, and 4 per cent. for casks. Although the purchasers of lands have not complied with their contracts, and that "when a month has been given a year has been taken, and after that a further indulgence prayed;" yet could this apply to merchants, whose very existence as such depends upon the support of their credit.

Your observations in regard to the lands advertised to be sold for the benefit of the soldiery, has been so fully refuted, that it is not necessary to say a word further on the subject. The commissioners, if you will apply to them, will inform you, that they would not, under the terms of the former proposed sale, have sold for £.20,000, one third of which sum only was to have been paid in a month. It is probable you never calculated, that their five months pay will amount to £ 25,000; perhaps your estimate never exceeded ten thousand. Speaking of the Intendant's notes, you ask, "Will any body give for these notes the sum they entitle the party to receive at a distant day? and how then is the naked distressed soldier to supply his immediate wants? Will any merchant part with his commodities upon long credit at a ready money price?" There are merchants in this town, whose bosoms have always glowed with gratitude at the sight of those brave fellows, to whom they and all of us are indebted for our liberties, and have and will continue to supply them with goods on the Intendant's credit, as cheap as they would sell to you, or to any other person, for ready money. But pray how long is the credit? the utmost time is November, but if taxes, and debts, &c. come in in September, the notes will be paid off in September; and this the merchant and soldier has been informed of. It would seem from your relation, that no money had been paid. The Intendant advanced down a month's pay, which was sufficient to cloath them; and the merchants frequently advanced money to pay for making their cloaths. In general, the soldiers have gone to their homes loaded with goods; I suppose 19 out of 20 of the natives have done so, and are well satisfied; some drunken idle foreigners are lurking about the town, and have and will continue to throw away great part of what has been paid them; but do you see one to whom notes have passed that are naked. These notes were issued with the approbation of every officer I conversed with on the subject. Perhaps you would have found less fault with the Intendant, if he had not obliged *persons* who had purchased from a great number of the soldiers their five months pay, for less than a fourth of the value, to give up their receipts for the small compensation of 15/ out of every £.9 10; by which means each soldier has had £.8 15 more than he expected. Measuring, I suppose, the minds of others by your own, you suppose the merchants who have advanced goods for the Intendant's notes so fordid, as to have an advance of three for one on their cash prices for goods; perhaps you may hear a word or two from some of them for this your ungenerous reflection.

You have very little reason to reflect on the conduct of this state as to advances of money to the financier; but regardless of common decency, you censure state, assembly, and Intendant, as you would one of your own blacks. What will this mighty sum amount to, that will be withheld from Mr. Morris for four or five months? not four thousand pounds.

And has not the state advanced, in rations and cloathing, to the continental soldiers within this state, and within 12 months past, upwards of ten thousand pounds, besides immense sums on continental accounts, for other purposes? And may not the money now advanced to the Maryland line be said to be on his account? It is true it is not immediately paid to him, but yet this state expects credit for this as well as every other advance. I wish with all my heart that our state had never advanced one shilling on account of congress, but through the authority of congress; I have ever reprobated and exclaimed against such advances; and in the present instance, nothing but necessity, in my opinion, could have justified the measure.

It seems the proof now adduced by the Examiner, to convict the Intendant of the crime of dispensing with the most positive laws, is, that he the Examiner *had been informed*, that the Intendant had "instructed two collectors to receive bills of the last emission for the fund tax, and this he conceived was dispensing with and changing a positive law." But admitting this to be the case, there is a wide difference between law and laws. The Intendant will readily admit, that he advised the receiving red money in lieu of the state continental, and that he and the treasurer had the opinions of the most eminent counsel in the state, that red money and black also might be taken for state continental, the funds of which had been fully competent to the sinking this money before the time alluded to, to wit, September 1782, a time when, by the Examiner's own confession, the Intendant had great powers; the state continental was directed by law to be received at three for one, and the black state at two for one; but notwithstanding this, in parts of Somerset and Worcester counties, where there was little or no state continental, and where the people made neither tobacco or wheat, the collectors had refused to receive red money, and insisted upon being paid for the fund tax, either in state continental or specie. If then the funds received no injury, the state benefited, and the people relieved, what cause for complaint? If a man pays what is of greater value than he is obliged to pay, surely it ought to be accepted. So much for your hearsay. Now let us examine a little into what you have seen, "amounting fully to the assertion of right to controul the governor and council." You say that you have seen a paragraph in a letter wrote by the Intendant to the governor and council that proves it, that is, *amounting to it*. Now what you may think may amount to a proof, others may think would fall far short of it. However, you say that you had before declared, that you thought these matters of little importance. I readily agree with you that they are so; and how you took it into your head, upon such slight grounds, to arraign the Intendant at the bar of the public, I cannot conceive. Some small credit is due to you for this confession; and since I am now in a manner by yourself cleared from two out of three of the capital charges you brought against me, to wit, dispensing with the most positive laws, and assuming a controul of the governor and council, permit me to take up the third and heaviest charge, to wit: "The Intendant during the sitting of the assembly, by virtue of his power of directing the *collectors* in the execution of their office, *oblige them* to deliver it to him, (meaning money collected from the five shilling tax) *and be appropriates it to the discharge of the journal of accounts*." You were before informed, that Mr. M'Laughlin and Mr. Osburn had left with the Intendant two trifling sums of money, which he paid to the treasurer for them, took receipts in their names, and every shilling of this money is in the treasury at this moment. And yet you positively asserted it was applied to the discharge of the journal of accounts, and insinuated that it was delivered to members of the assembly, to conciliate their favour so far, as to prevent an enquiry into the conduct of the Intendant; asserting at the same time, that there were several bills under consideration of the assembly, which were evidently calculated to throw a veil on the errors of his administration. Now, Sir, I appeal to the public, and even to yourself, whether you have in the least degree supported this charge, or indeed any one of your capital charges. Why then such illiberal abuse bestowed on the general assembly, as well as upon the Intendant? As to the money transaction with Mr. Dickenson, it is nothing to the purpose towards proving your first charges, nor in itself of the least consequence. There was an exchange of bank bills received from colonel Rawlings, for some money brought over by Mr. Dickenson; but are not bank notes and money the same to the financier? The Intendant mentioned this circumstance of Mr. Dickenson, to correct your mistake; and you, like a true gudgeon, snapt at the bait, and ran away with it, losing sight altogether of your collectors, and quitting your first charges, laid hold of this to fix guilt upon the Intendant; but soon forgetting yourself (as you have frequently done) you almost acquitted him of criminality in this business also. Your words are, "He delivered either money or bank notes to the treasurer on behalf of Mr. Dickenson, as appears by a receipt of the 27th of May. On the same day was written and dated my first address, and *little versed* as I am in the *mystery of intrigue*, I had no conception the Intendant would be able to give this turn to the transaction, that he only meant to exchange some bank notes he had received from the funds appropriated to the journal of accounts." What transaction? With the collectors, where you alleged the criminality of it originated? No, but the Intendant having furnished you with this new matter you immediately changed your language, and instead of making use of the words obliged or prevailed upon, you assert that the Intendant seized the money. How ridiculous are your arguments! You might, Sir, from the 27th of May to the 29th, the time between your writing your first Examiner and its publication, have informed yourself at the treasury of this transaction, and thereby saved much trouble to yourself as well as to the Intendant.

I cannot but admire how much you have been worked up by your passion during this dispute. When you began it, you offered incense to the integrity of the Intendant, and observed, "that all horrors proceeded from a love of popularity;" but how great has been the transition! Now he is execrated, as if he was neither fit for heaven above, or the earth below; a mere devil incarnate, who wraps up every thing in mystery, and the assembly, devoted to his will, (and not much better than himself) passes laws to cover him.

The Examiner having repeatedly mentioned private funds in *Italicks*, occasioned the Intendant to relate the story of the £.100. He neither expected the relation of it would operate in his favour, or to the prejudice of the Examiner, who is welcome to draw as many inferences or conclusions from it as he pleases. The Intendant might not long since complain *bitterly* of the want of money, and nevertheless might have been able to have supplied a person in distress at the time the £.100 was offered. He had just at that time sold some wheat. He does not recollect these bitter complaints on his private account, but, as you assert it, he will not contradict it. You are much mistaken in your construction of that part of the Intendant's reply, wherein you make him say, that poverty excluded the right of opinion; whatever was said on that subject was in consequence of your complaints, of the "*wants of individuals reduced* almost to the most abject indigence by a fond reliance on the justice and faith of their country;" and from your asserting that "there never was in this country a greater abundance of specie, and that the farmers and planters, to whom it had been paid, had deposited it in their coffers, where alone they can think it secure." To which the Intendant replied, "that their coffers in general were as empty as yours;" and from these, or such like expressions, you have tortured them to mean, that poverty excluded opinion. God forbid that such a thought should ever enter into my head: But how can a man be said to be poor that has an income of £.400 specie per annum clear of taxes. There is no doubt that the law, as well as our government, authorises any person to "speak, write, and publish, his opinion and sentiments of the acts or proceedings of the legislature, &c." But, Sir, will you say that this law or government allows an individual to abuse the assembly and libel an officer, without just grounds for so doing. In the republic of Rome, where accusers were indulged, and accusations carried to the greatest height, the person who made them did not support his charges when made against the supreme power, he was severely punished for his false allegations, (such attempts being considered as steps taken to overturn the government) which you must remember in the case of Manlius; for notwithstanding his former eminent services to the republic, he was sentenced, condemned, and executed.

The INTENDANT of the REVENUE.

Annapolis, July 15, 1783.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post office, Annapolis, which if not taken up before the fifth day of October next, will be sent to the general post-office as dead letters.

ANTHONY ADDISON, Esq; Prince-George's county.

Capt. Brown, of the artillery, John Bullen (3), John Beale Bordley, Fielder Bowie, Annapolis; John Briscoe, St. Mary's county; rev. Richard Brown, Charles county; capt. Thomas Boucher, Maryland; Benedict Brice, Choptank-bridge.

Dr. John Chapman (2), Charles county; Thomas Contee (6), Patuxent; Jeremiah T. Chase, capt. William Campbell, William Carmichael, Annapolis; Richard Carns (2), Ignatius Craycroft, Mary Carberry, St. Mary's county; Mr. Crackells, Port-Tobacco; John Carroll, Prince-George's county; Charles Crookshanks (2), Oxford; John Cowman, South-river; Richard Cheney, Head of Magothy; Samuel Chew, Herring bay.

Miss Nancy Dudley, near Herring-creek church; John Davidson (5), John & Samuel Davidson, Joseph Dowson, Mr. Dackson, Samuel Davidson (2), Annapolis; Henry Darnall, Pig-Point; James Dickenson, Talbot county.

Eastman & Neth (2), Annapolis.

John Ford, jun. Athanasius Ford, St. Mary's county; John Forbes (4), Benedict; William Faris, Annapolis; Ignatius Fenwick, Carrollsburg; Robert Ferguson, Piscataway; Hugh Ferry, Little Choptank; Ignatius Fenwick, Maryland.

John Galloway, capt. John Gassaway, Annapolis; Robert Gover (3), Lyon's-creek.

Richard Hopkins, South-river; Vernon Hebb, St. Mary's-river; Nicholas Hammond, Dorchester county; Francis Hawkins (2), John Halkerston, Jonas Hawkins (2), Charles county; Benedict Hamilton, Patowmack; John Harris, Prince-George's county; Samuel Hughes, Thomas Harwood 3d, Cl. Holliday, G. Duvall, & N. Ramsay, Annapolis; William Hemsley, Wye-river.

James & Steward, Annapolis; Dr. Edward Johnson, Lower Marlborough; Mrs. Jerningham, Charles county; Thomas Johnson, Maryland; Rinaldo Johnson, Aquasco.

Francis Key, Maryland; Samuel Kemp, St. Mary's county.

George Leigh, Leonard-town; John Lansdale, jun. John Samuel Lambart, Annapolis; Richard Lee, Alice Lee, Charles county; William Lilburn, St. Mary's county; Charles Leacompt (2), Caroline county.

Gilbert Middleton, Reuben Merryweather, captain Walker Muse, Annapolis; Benjamin Mackall (2), Holland-point; Hugh M'Bride, Vienna; Anne Mollyn, Port-Tobacco; col. James Murray, Cambridge.

L. O'Neil, Montgomery county. Alexander Ogg, Hunting-creek.

Allen Quynn, Annapolis.

Percy Rose, James Kinggold, major Alexander Roxburgh (2), Annapolis; Charles Ridgely, [illegible], Elk-Ridge.

Philip Sprigg, major-general Smallwood (2), Steward & Richardson (3), Annapolis; James Stone, Lower-Marlborough; James Swan, Allen's-Fresh; William Stevenson (2), Chester-town; Dr. John Stevenson, Maryland; Abraham Schlegel, Frederick-town; John Shanks, St. Mary's county; James Semmes, Charles county.

Edward Tilghman (2), Wye-river; Philip Thomas, jun. John Thomas (2), West-river; Matthew Tilghman, Annapolis; Philip Tindal, Port-Tobacco; James Tilghman, Chester-town; lieutenant-colonel Tilghman, Maryland.

William Wakely, St. Mary's county; Richard Wilkinson, Joseph Williams (3), Richard Willson (2), Annapolis; Singleton Wootton, Queen-Anne; rev. George H. Worseley, Port-Tobacco; Jesse Wharton, Chaptico; Dr. Michael Wallace (3), Patuxent; David Weems (4), Willic Weems, Herring-bay.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

*** *Advertisements omitted will be inserted next week.*

Wye-river, June 23, 1783.

THE subscriber, commander of the ship Plymouth, now lying at Emerson's landing, takes in tobacco on liberty, for London, at seven pounds sterling per ton. The greatest part of his ship's load is already engaged and she will certainty sail by the last of July.

WILLIAM MAYNARD.

N. B. To be sold on board said ship, 32 hogsheads of West-India rum, 8 ditto of old rum, barrel porter, loaf sugar, 100 barrels of salt, and 5 chests of green and hyson tea. *W. M.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next session of assembly, for an act to record and give effect to a deed of bargain and sale from James Rayley, and Benjamin Newnam and Mary his wife, to John Moore of Queen-Anne's county.

OFFICE for CONFISCATED ESTATES,
Annapolis, July 3, 1783.

PURSUANT to a late act of the general assembly, will be sold at public vendue, the following property, in order to discharge the debts due from the late proprietors thereof, viz.

At Annapolis, on Tuesday the 2d day of September next, that very valuable house and lot, late the property of Lloyd Dulany.

At Baltimore-town, on Thursday the 4th following, the house and tract of ground in the vicinity of said town, late the property and residence of Dr. Henry Stevenson. Also at the same time and place, an undivided half of a water lot at Fell's point, late the property of Robert Christie; and a good lot and dwelling house situate on Market-street, now in the tenure of Mr. Daniel Carroll, late the property of —— Lynch.

At Bladensburg, on Monday the 8th following, the houses and lots in said town, and a very valuable plantation about three miles distant, late the property of Daniel Stephenson.

One year's credit will be given, the purchasers giving bond with security. All persons having just claims against any of the said estates, are requested to have them adjusted by the auditor-general and intendant, which will entitle them to their proportionate part of the bonds, or of the cash when paid.

By order,
J. DORSEY, clk.

Charles county, June 16, 1783.

WAS committed to my custody as a runaway, a mulatto man, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a scar above his left eye, and says he got it by a knife being thrown at him, and that his name is Jerry, and belongs to colonel Ramsey, of Virginia, but some say he belongs to William Lindsey, of Colchester. His master is desired to pay charges and take him away.

CHARLES MANKIN, sheriff.

Annapolis, June 23, 1783.

LEWIS ROUSSEL

BEGS leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that he intends (as soon as he can get twenty-five or thirty subscribers) to open a school to teach the various dances, such as the allamand, cotillons, minuets, country dances, or any other figure or dance they may think proper, at the rate of one guinea a quarter and three dollars entrance, to teach two days in the week, and on the morning and evening of each day; and any lady or gentleman who chooses to receive private lessons, will be waited on at their own houses, and they may depend on his utmost exertions to give general satisfaction. Ladies or gentlemen who please to employ him, by leaving their names at Mr. Abraham Claude's, watchmaker, will much oblige their humble servant, &c.

LEWIS ROUSSEL.

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY young negro wench that has been used to house work; she has two small children, a boy and a girl, the eldest about six years of age. Enquire of the printers.

ROEBUCK,

A beautiful blooded horse, fifteen hands high, very strong made and active,

WILL cover mares at Mr. William Thomas's plantation, near Annapolis, at four dollars a mare, and half a crown to the boy attending, the money to be brought with the mare. Good pasturage at half a dollar per week, but not accountable for escapes or other accidents.

Annapolis, June 25, 1783.

ALL persons indebted to the partnership of Eastman and Neth, or to the subscriber, either by note or open account, are earnestly requested to be speedy in settling and paying the balances due thereon; those who do not comply with this request, within six weeks from the date hereof, may expect to be sued without regard to persons.

JOSEPH EASTMAN.

Annapolis, June 20, 1783.

To be LEASED, for the term of twenty years, on a very moderate ground-rent,

THE following unimproved lots of land, lying in Frederick-town, Frederick county, and distinguished on the plot of the said town by the numbers 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, and 330. Each of these lots contain full three quarters of an acre of ground, are well situated, and the whole forming a square, with convenient streets on every side. For particulars enquire of major Montjoy Bayly, in Frederick-town, or to the subscriber, residing in the city of Annapolis

J. H. STONE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to prefer a petition to the general assembly of Maryland, for an act to empower me to sell as much of the real estate of John Malcolm, late of Caroline county, deceased, as will enable me to pay and discharge the just debts of the aforesaid John Malcolm, of which intention all persons interested are desired to take notice.

w 8
B. SYLVESTER, administrator of John Malcolm.

Annapolis, June 24, 1783.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, a chesnut sorrel horse, about 6 years old, 14 hands high, no perceivable mark, his off hind foot white above his footlock, a small star on his forehead, hanging mane and long bushy tail; he is a strong well set horse. Whoever will give information where said horse may be had, or bring him home, shall have four dollars reward, paid by

CHARLES RIDGELY.

Prince-George's county, June 17, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the next general assembly (which shall sit after the publication hereof eight weeks) for an act to make valid the title of the heir at law (now a minor) of Levin Covington, late of Prince-George's county, to a moiety of a mill and mill seat, lying and being in the aforesaid county, which the said Covington purchased of a certain Richard King, late of Charles county, paid the consideration money, and died seised thereof.

SUSANNA COVINGTON,
LEVIN MACKALL.

Annapolis, June 5, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in Frederick county, between Frederick and Baltimore towns, about 15 miles from the former and 35 miles from Baltimore-town, containing 580 acres more or less, well improved, with a dwelling house, two good barns, and all other necessary buildings, a peach orchard and apple orchard, containing 350 trees, 150 of which bear, the remainder was set this spring; ten acres of meadow ground cleared and enclosed, and a part sewn down this spring with timothy; it is needless to give any further description of this place. Any person who would incline to become a purchaser, by applying to Mr. William Hobbs of Samuel, may be shewn the land, and indulged with credit, on giving bond and security for the performance of the contract they may enter into with the subscriber, and have possession soon enough to seed the ground.

Likewise to be sold, a complete waggon with four horses, and geers for the whole; likewise three or four healthy able-bodied negroes, and plantation utensils. The personal property will be sold for ready money, or short credit with approved security.

Likewise to be rented for a term of years, a tan-yard in the city of Annapolis, where that business may be carried on to great advantage by a sober industrious man who will apply to his business; the tenant may take the yard in the state it is now in, or the subscriber will put it in complete order, and give his encouragement to the industrious tenant.

THOMAS HYDE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next session of the general assembly, for an act to enable the administrators of Frederick Foreman, late of Queen-Anne's county, to sell part of a tract of land called Lloyd's Freshes, for the payment of his debts.

WANTED, as an apprentice by the printer hereof, a lad who can read and write well.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, for cash only, a fresh assortment of goods, now opening, consisting of the following articles, viz.

LUTESTRINGS.
Ell wide India Persians.
Black modes.
Muslin, plain, strip'd and check'd.
Lawns, plain and check'd.
Clear lawn.
Cambrick.
An assortment of chints and callicoes.
India dimetty.
Mock Marseilles quilting.
Jeans, white and coloured.
Yard wide and half ell black and white gauzes.
Gauze and thread ditto handerchiefs.
Ladies chip hats with gauze covers.
Mens and womens straw ditto.
Mens and boys leather gloves.
Ladies plain kid and tambered ditto.
Barcelona handkerchiefs.
Bandanoes ditto.
Linen ditto.
Narrow and wide ribands.
Tapes, bindings, & nonesopretties.
Nuns and osnabrig threads, &c.
Irish linen, ¾ & yard wide.
Sheeting, yard and ell do.
Brown holland.
Strip'd linen.
Check ditto.
Cambletts.
Spotted stuffs.
Osnabrigs.
Ticklenburgs.
German Dowlas.
Black denim.
Mens hats assorted.
Mens white silk hose.
Coloured ditto.
Brown thread ditto.
Womens fine cotton and thread ditto.
Chints and callico bed covers.
Mens white & check shirts.
Mens leather shoes and slippers.
Ditto boots.
Carpets of all sizes.
Gentlemens Turkey leather canes.
Bohea, congo, green and hyson teas.
Stoughton's bitters.
Queen's china coffee-pots.
Tea ditto.
Tea-cups and saucers.
Tea boxes.
Sugar boxes.
Bowls.
Dishes and plates.
Wash basons and bottles.
Glass ware.
China cups and saucers.
An assortment of iron ware.
Lemons and oranges.
Figs and raisins.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

Upper Marlborough, June 5, 1783.

THE subscriber being authorised by an act of the last general assembly, to dispose of the right of Thomas Philpot to a tract of land called Wells Invention, (taken and not sold by the commissioners of confiscated estates) at public vendue, for current money, upon one year's credit, notice is hereby given, that the subscriber will dispose of the said tract of land called Wells Invention, lying in Frederick county, containing about 517 acres, at public vendue, for current money, at captain Morris's tavern, in Frederick-town, on the 20th day of August next, according to the direction of the said act of assembly.

tf
FRANK LEEKE.

AUCTION.

THE subscriber begs leave to offer himself to the public as a private auctioneer, and will dispose of, in that capacity, for any person or persons, houses, negroes, horses, cattle, household goods, and every other species of property, upon as reasonable terms and with as much diligence and care as any person in the state.

A person properly qualified to execute this business, being often wanted in this city, has prompted the subscriber to give this public notice, that persons wanting to dispose of any personal property may know where to apply in future.

Persons who want property sold, and wish the same to be secret, may rely on its being profoundly kept so; and every attention shall be given to the disposal of their goods, and the most speedy settlement of their accounts, by the public's most humble servant,

ROBERT REYNOLDS.

ALL persons indebted to Sarah Brice, late of this city, deceased, are requested to pay the interest due on their bonds, or renew them, and those who have claims against her estate, are desired to send them in legally proved that they may be settled. 6 w

JAMES BRICE, executor.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. John Parran, jun. late of Calvert county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have any claims against his estate, are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by

JOHN CHESLEY, jun. administrator.

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